

a miracle that any one was saved. There was no panic. Four boats were launched with the utmost promptitude. "The captain was drowned. When last seen he was swimming, after the liner had plunged beneath the surface."

Both the Peninsula and Oriental company and Reuter's Cairo correspondent say that Mr. Grant has been landed at Alexandria. The steamship company this afternoon had received no news of Mr. McNeely's fate. Edward Rose, of Denver, left the Persia at Gibraltar, as was reported yesterday.

In connection with the submarine activity in the Mediterranean it is interesting to note that an official report shows a total of only twenty British steamships sunk by submarines during the month of December, with the loss of sixty-seven lives, while eight more were sunk by mines, with the loss of thirteen lives.

WILL DISAVOW ANY MISDEED

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will be disavowed promptly, reparation made for Americans lost and the submarine commander severely punished.

It is understood that Baron Zwiadinek will call upon Secretary Lansing tomorrow for the purpose of formally conveying his views on the subject and endeavoring to gain an understanding of the views of the United States for the information of his government.

Sunk Without Warning.

That the liner was sunk without warning and with the loss of at least one American life was established by a report from the American consul at Alexandria, Mr. Garrels. The State Department made public the following summary of his report:

"Persia sank 300 miles northwest of Alexandria at 1:05 on the afternoon of December 30. Steamer sank in five minutes. No submarine was seen, but an officer on the Persia saw its wake. One hundred and fifty-five out of 400 passengers and crew were landed at Alexandria January 1. Charles H. Grant among survivors, but McNeely was probably lost, as he was last seen in the water."

President Wilson is still at Hot Springs, and in an absence of official news as to the attitude this government is likely to take toward the new issue. To admit that the Persia tragedy is a direct result of Austrian barbarity would be to destroy entirely the "victory" so joyfully heralded when the Ancona note was received. To fail to take action because of some technical lack of proof in a case when public opinion has been fully convinced further will weaken the whole American position, both at home and abroad, and will expose the administration to the charges that it is dealing wholly in words, not facts, and that a friendly note is allowed to outweigh the death of hundreds. Only the President can decide what course to take in the crisis, and still his verdict is received from Hot Springs, no clearing of the air here is expected.

Recall Hesperian Case.

In connection with the present situation, the Hesperian case is being recalled here tonight. The circumstances of the attack on the two vessels were almost the same. The Hesperian was sunk soon after Ambassador von Bernstorff had given his famous pledge in the Arabic case. No warning was given, no submarine seen, and there was then, as now, every prospect of a crisis that would call in question the good faith of the pledges the Kaiser had given through his ambassador.

But the State Department has shelved the case because of a technical flaw in the evidence. Fragments picked up on the deck of the Hesperian, and the fragments of a torpedo, were found on the deck. But there is no affidavit from the man who picked up the fragments which the Navy Department has submitted affidavits that several fragments, evidently parts of a torpedo, were found on the deck. But there is no affidavit from the man who picked up the fragments which the Navy Department has submitted affidavits that several fragments, evidently parts of a torpedo, were found on the deck. But there is no affidavit from the man who picked up the fragments which the Navy Department has submitted affidavits that several fragments, evidently parts of a torpedo, were found on the deck.

In any case, it is admitted here, the popular effect of the "Ancona victory" is gone. While the government must, in diplomatic language, "give full faith and credence" to the representations of a friendly power, the nation has ceased to think that the Ancona note was anything but impudent hypocrisy. Promises which are broken before they can be transmitted to the people they were meant to deceive are declared to have little political value.

Since this government must "have faith" in Austria, however, it must accept Austria's statement in default of direct evidence. Austria can deny flatly that the Persia was sunk by one of her submarines. Or she can claim, as is already being claimed by German sympathizers here tonight, that the submarine mistake, the liner for a transport, sinking of the Persia was prepared to disregard technicalities, either of these answers will have to be accepted.

But the not concerned with technicalities, however, neither answer will seem convincing. It is pointed out here, the supposition that the ship may have been a mine is declared entirely untenable. No mines have been reported by belligerent from the neighborhood where the Persia was blown up. That a submarine may have been other than an Austrian is declared equally incredible.

During the tense days after the Ancona case, when Germany's good faith was being impugned, a statement, apparently from German Embassy sources, denied that any German submarines were in those waters. To-night, however, the German Embassy corrected the statement so that it would express only a belief, thus leaving the question open so far as it is concerned. But the fact that Austrian submarines, possibly of German build, have been busy in those waters has been known for months.

Sunk in Daylight.

The excuse that the liner was mistaken for a transport might have had some reason in different circumstances. But she was torpedoed in broad daylight, when her character was easily observable, and the dresses of the women on her decks must have been visible to the submarine's commander. Moreover, the recent cases of the Yavak Maru and the Ville de la Ciotat, backed up by the dispatch from Vienna stating that on her own showing her submarines have torpedoed thirty-four merchantmen, as against thirty-three transports and troopships, give the lie to any claim that an effort is being made to spare non-combatants. Austria will follow Germany's course in this Arabic case and disavow and apologize for the act was seen here in the attitude in German circles. There, when the Arabic was sunk, it was declared that a mistake must have been made. In the Arabic case the Berlin government followed this view and promptly disavowed the act, though it defended the submarine commander.

IS CUP YET FULL? LONDON ASKS U. S.

Press Denounces Sinking of Persia as Outrage of Nations' Law.

SCOFFS AT PLEDGE GIVEN BY VIENNA

"No Room for Hollow Explanations to Amuse Washington."

London, Jan. 2.—The London morning papers in editorials on the sinking of the Persia denounce the act in scathing terms, and ask whether the cup of Teutonic enormity, as far as America is concerned, is yet full.

"The Post" says: "We long ago relinquished all expectation that neutral nations would effectually intervene in these repeated outrages of international law. It is naturally a matter for their own conscience, but at the same time it must be said that their position is singularly inconsistent with their pleadings to the Allied belligerents that they may be allowed to trade with the enemy."

"The Times" editorial, assuming that it was the Austrians, though it may possibly have been a German or a Turkish submarine, says: "Whatever flag is stained by this fresh outrage there is no room for hollow cynical explanations by which Vienna sought to amuse Washington. It cannot be pretended that the Persia was torpedoed in such a gentle fashion that the passengers ought to have been saved but for the culpable negligence of the crew, which is the cowardly defence of the Austrians in the Ancona case. Even Austrian impudence and cynicism cannot plead that five minutes is long enough to save hundreds of passengers."

"The fact that states all nations in the face," says "The Telegraph," "is that four hundred utterly helpless non-combatants were deliberately murdered in broad daylight by an enemy warship acting under orders of its government. By a singular coincidence the new disaster came on the same day as the publication of Austria's Ancona reply to America. Each new case makes it more difficult to avoid the conclusion that the whole of the enemy's correspondence with Washington over these affairs is so much dishonest pleading. "The duty of asserting the claims of law and humanity against this murder policy has been assumed by the United States government, but it, unfortunately, is impossible to say that Washington's action has prevented the enemy from committing as many similar crimes as he was able or thought desirable to commit."

"Meantime, it is obvious that each repetition of this repulsive barbarity weakens the possibility of Washington remaining in friendly relations with Berlin and Vienna. The interchange of notes has now passed the point of farce, and no spirited nation can long endure that condition of affairs."

"The Chronicle" says: "In the light of this appalling crime President Wilson can measure the value of the assurances received from Germany and Austria. The former never apologized for sinking the Lusitania and Austria has sent to Washington a tardy apology for sinking the Ancona, its utter insincerity being shown by the almost simultaneous sinking of the Yavak Maru, the Ville de la Ciotat and the Persia. The Central Powers could scarcely be more open in their contempt for the American government, and one wonders how much longer the American government and people will continue to tolerate their attitude."

"Presumably America's action will be

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determined by the fate of the few American passengers aboard the Persia," says "The Daily News." "We should like to believe for the sake of her good name, as much as in the interest of any victims of the future, that it would not, but whatever the President's decision, his right to choose his course without complaint or criticism from this side is unquestioned."

WILSON LUCKY, GERMAN VIEW

Austria Let Him Escape from Blind Alley in Ancona Case.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—The "Hamburger Nachrichten" expresses surprise at the tone of Austria's latest note to the United States, in view of the tenor of the preceding communication. It says that although Vienna maintains the standpoint that the sinking of the Ancona was justified it nevertheless offers indemnity for American sufferers, which means that Austria-Hungary could not now give convincing proof of its wholehearted desire to preserve friendly relations with the United States.

"The Frankfurter Zeitung" believes Washington will have to acknowledge that Vienna has done everything possible to settle the Ancona question.

Greed "Can't Be Assumed."

"Only commercial greed and deliberate purpose can bring about a breach now," it says, "and the existence of such sentiments in America cannot be assumed."

This newspaper says that Vienna granted two of the three demands made by the United States, and demonstrated that the third demand—for a declaration that the sinking of the Ancona was illegal—was ill grounded, inasmuch as the sinking was justified. It continues: "Whether President Wilson will acknowledge this cannot be known at present. If he does not he will show in any event that the principle which requires that both sides have a hearing receives as little consideration in this case as it does elsewhere in his favorite way of exercising neutrality, to which the Austrian note in its introduction alludes somewhat obscurely, but nevertheless politely."

"If Mr. Wilson is wise he will not push his dogmatism to the extreme limit, but will content himself with the fact that the political situation has presented to him an easy victory, with

WAIT THE FACTS, WARN EDITORS

"Wanton Murder" if Like Ancona, Says "The World."

WILSON VICTORY CALLED MOCKERY

Hidden Purpose Seen in the Revival of U-Boat Outrages.

"The World."

Painful as is the impression created in this country by the destruction of the steamship Persia, presumably by an Austrian submarine, what must be the feeling in the Foreign Office at Vienna?

In the Ancona note Austria subscribed anew to the laws which hold that "the sacred commandments of humanity must be observed in war." It condemned the conduct of the submarine commander in that instance and assured us that he had been "punished for exceeding his instructions." It expressed regret for the occurrence, offered to pay indemnity in the cases of American sufferers and pledged itself not to destroy private ships, not fleeing or offering resistance, without placing all on board in safety.

The good faith of a great nation is involved in this matter, and we must in decency await the communications, and profoundly apologetic perhaps, which we cannot fail to believe it will make haste to present.

If the under-sea commander had not received instructions in harmony with the principles set forth in the Ancona note, or having received, disregarded them, his deed was wanton murder, which no government not committed to savagery can neglect to disavow as promptly as possible.

Lawlessness has been common enough in this war, but there is something worse than lawlessness. We must not believe in the downright perfidy of nations except under convincing proof that it is deliberate, shameless and incurable.

"The Sun."

The situation created by the sinking of the steamship Persia will not be clarified, nor will the interests of any nation be advanced, by discussion based on incomplete or imperfectly understood facts. It is not in derogation of the dignity of the United States for our citizens to withhold their judgment until they have received through trustworthy channels a reliable statement of all the circumstances. With this at hand, the government may be depended upon to take whatever steps

shall be necessary to further the policies to which it is committed, which have received a notable endorsement from patriotic citizens in all parts of the country.

We conceive the present moment to be highly inauspicious for indulgence in speculations based on partial reports and for the enunciation of proposals in the terminology of which the mischief breeding conjunction "if" plays an important part.

The "Staats-Zeitung."

It is admitted that the Persia was in fact a transport. She had aboard "many soldiers," though "all were travelling as private citizens," according to Admiralty announcement.

The German and Austro-Hungarian governments have stated "that the sacred commandments of humanity must be observed also in war."

We must wait until we have the full facts of the case as to how before condemning Austria-Hungary or Germany for the sinking of the Persia; but in the meantime we can well ask ourselves if it is not within the right and duties of the Congress to interest itself in the elucidation of certain questions repeatedly brought to the fore by such incidents.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer."

As the details of this latest crime against international law and every instinct of humanity come in, the barbarity of the Persia's submarine assailant becomes as sickening as it is appalling.

The President has sent scholarly words across the ocean. We have received scholarly words and beautiful platitudes in reply.

Words without deeds are worthless. And that is what is the matter with the government of the United States as represented by Woodrow Wilson.

"The Philadelphia Public Ledger."

No detail is lacking to emphasize the brutal atrocity of the sinking of the Persia. Must there be a debate about the facts before some decisive action is taken? Whether the submarine was German or Austrian, Turkish or Bulgarian, does not matter.

This barbarity was all a part of a policy for which the Teutonic powers and their allies are individually and collectively responsible. There is only one effective way of protesting against it, and that is not by writing notes. How long, how long, shall the counsels of fearful hesitation prevail? How much greater a toll shall humanity pay before this great republic stands boldly forth to call the doers of such infamous deeds to account?

"The Boston Traveler."

Is Austria, under the capable guidance of her German guardian, playing at this time a double role for a hidden purpose? Is periscope piracy to continue on the Mediterranean as it has continued since the administration delivered its ultimatum to Austria, even while that nation denies, disavows, and regrets? What signifies the glorious victory with which some of the newspapers blossomed?

We have seen what Teutonic diplomats and their employers are capable of doing in a friendly country to which they are accredited. Why should we expect better than we are getting in response to our demands that the Teutons reform their naval methods in the fighting zone? Words are the cheapest materials that nations at war employ.

"The Boston Herald."

It indicates that the Teutonic powers

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have not abandoned their brutal and barbaric submarine warfare on vessels carrying neutrals and non-combatants and that the quietus which has been given to this sickening business of late has been due to the British navy rather than a change of heart at Berlin. Unless some explanation is forthcoming to change the face of it, the case of the Persia threatens to prove exceedingly serious.

"The Boston Transcript."

The preceding is in flat contradiction to the sentiments avowed in Baron Burlan's note, although we are unable to see that it makes any specific concessions to the government of the United States.

"The Boston Post."

It seems impossible that the Ancona case be longer considered a serious one. What bari the torpedoing of the Persia will have on the controversy it is impossible to say, as the facts as to the loss of the vessel are vague and incomplete.

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Fifty Styles—including Cloth or Buckskin tops
Mahogany, Dark Tan or Black Russia Calfskin. Imported Patent Calfskin with tops of Dull Mat Kidskin, Cloth or Taupe Buckskin, laced or button styles.

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Bench Made, Hand Sewed
Of Black or Tan Imported Calfskin, also Imported Patent Calfskin.

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TUESDAY

Annual Sale—Men's Suits

This is our regular stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

33 to 46 Chest

Our regular stock of two, three or four button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with Stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Blue Serge. Approved custom tailored models.

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